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United States as compared with the same latitudes in the Atlantic coast is said to be due to the fact that "the Pacific yields warmer winds than the Atlantic" (page 55). The influence of the westerly drift is evidently not suspected. The idea that mountains are necessarily metalliferous is inferred (page 23).

As a geographic reader the book has some value. The illustrations are interesting although they do not especially illustrate the text and but seldom is reference made to them. The chapter on cities from a geographic point of view is well written.

F. V. EMERSON.

Elementary Physiography. By Rollin D. Salisbury. xi and 351 pp., maps and diagrams, profiles and other illustrations. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1910.

This is an abbreviated edition of the author's Briefer Course and is intended for schools in which only half a year is given to the subject. The terse, vigorous style and logical arrangement which characterize Prof. Salisbury's text-books are retained in the shorter volume.

The author has shortened the course not in general by omitting topics but by abbreviating and simplifying them. This leaves a large number of topics to be assimilated by the high school student in about four months. It is probable that better results would be obtained by amplifying a smaller number of the more important topics.

A valuable feature that has been retained almost in its entirety in the shorter volume is the discussions of the life relations to the various inorganic factors and these discussions are especially valuable in that the instances are specific instead of general. Prof. Salisbury in his latest text-book does not follow some geographers who would lay more emphasis upon life responses and less upon physiographic processes and results. The life element, although excellently treated forms an incidental rather than a vital part of his discussions. The illustrations are well chosen and are so used as to form an integral part of the text.

F. V. EMERSON.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Descriptive Meteorology. By Willis L. Moore, LL.D., Sc.D., Chief of the United States Weather Bureau. pp. xviii—344. Charts 45. Figs. 81. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1910.

Seventeen years have elapsed since the publication of Professor W. M. Davis's admirable "Elementary Meteorology," and fifteen have gone by since Dr. Frank Waldo gave us his smaller book, with the same title. Both of these books have done excellent service. There has, naturally enough, been a growing demand for a newer text-book of meteorology, in English, presenting the recent developments of a science which has advanced with such remarkable rapidity during the last ten or a dozen years. The time was most opportune for the publication of Professor Moore's "Descriptive Meteorology," which we feel sure will meet a very general need on the part of a large number of teachers and students all over the United States. The author's object was "to provide, so far as possible, the young men entering the service of the United States Weather Bureau with a comprehensive introduction to modern meteorology," but, as the author rightly says, "to meet their needs in this particular is to provide equally well for all others who are beginning seriously this important science."

We welcome the new book. It will do good work in advancing the study of the science of the atmosphere. Professor Moore has covered the usual ground,